

State of Michigan



John Engler, Governor

Department of Corrections

Bill Martin, Director

"Expecting Excellence Every Day"

**FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**

BIANNUAL REPORT

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This report is prepared by the Michigan Department of Corrections/Office of Community Corrections pursuant to the provisions of the Michigan Community Corrections Act [Public Act No. 511 of 1988, Section 12(2)] and the FY 2002 Appropriations Act for Corrections Programs (Public Act No. 41 of 2001, Section 704).

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PART 1

**MEASURING THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC ACT 511
PURSUANT TO ACT NO. 511 OF THE PUBLIC ACTS OF 1988,
SECTION 12.2**

INTRODUCTION

Section 8.4 of Public Act 511 (the Community Corrections Act) explains that the purpose of the Act is to encourage the participation in community corrections programs of offenders who would likely be sentenced to imprisonment in a state correctional facility or jail, would not increase the risk to public safety, have not demonstrated a pattern of violent behavior, and do not have a criminal record that indicates a pattern of violent offenses.

Section 12 of Public Act 511 requires the Office of Community Corrections to report biannually the effectiveness of community corrections programs and comprehensive plans funded under the Act including an explanation of how the rate of commitment of prisoners to the state prison system has been affected.

Analysis of the prison commitment rate data continues to support the selection of the priority target groups for community corrections programs. Sanctions provide alternatives to prison or straight jail sentences; treatment programs offer alternatives while also increasing long term public safety by decreasing the recidivism rates over the long term. Recidivism reduction will be discussed in more detail in Part 3 on program utilization.

Each Community Corrections Advisory Board (CCAB) is required to focus on the prison commitment rates for their county or counties in each year's application, to establish goals and objectives in respect to the prison commitment rates, and to concentrate on reducing or maintaining low prison admissions for priority target groups. These target groups were selected because of their potential impact upon reducing prison commitment rates. For Fiscal Year 2001, these target groups included straddle cell offenders, probation violators, and parole violators. Straddle cell offenders can be sentenced to prison, jail, or probation. The sentencing disposition for straddle cell offenders may be influenced by the availability of sanctions and treatment programs in the community. Probation and parole violators account for about two thirds of the prison intake each year, and the percentage has steadily increased since 1994. Including these offenders in P.A. 511 programs and in the local violation response guidelines offers community sanctions and treatment programs as an alternative to a jail or prison sentence.

CCABs and the programs funded through P.A. 511 are not the sole influence on prison commitment rates in a county. Prison commitment rates can be affected by other programs, such as programs funded by 15% monies from probation fees, substance abuse programs using Michigan Department of Community Health and federal funds, local and state vocational programs funded through intermediate school districts or Michigan Works, and other county-funded community corrections programs. Other factors besides programs can also directly affect the prison commitment rate, such as the state and local economy, the state and local crime rate, or prosecutorial discretion. CCABs are responsible for monitoring prison commitment rates, discussing and adopting local policies to target priority groups of offenders, and track whether the programs are utilized as expected.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON PRISON COMMITMENT RATES

The court disposition database was used to examine felony disposition outcomes during Calendar Year 2000. The results indicate:

1. The prison commitment rate has remained stable over the last three years, even with the implementation of the legislative sentencing guidelines. During 2000, the prison commitment rate was 23.2%. The overall prison commitment rate increased slightly from 1998 to 1999, from 22% to 23% and remained at 23% during 2000. The largest decline in prison commitment rates occurred from 1990 through 1995, when the state prison commitment rate fell from 32% to 22%. This decline is associated with the time period when Community Corrections Advisory Boards and programs were first developed and implemented throughout Michigan.
2. There are three types of sentencing outcomes under the legislative sentencing guidelines: intermediate sanctions, straddle, and presumptive prison. The intermediate sanction group can be sentenced to a community-based sanction, the straddle group can be sentenced to prison or to a local sanction, and the presumptive prison group usually receives a prison sentence unless a sentencing departure is involved. During 2000, 68.5% of the felony offenders were in the intermediate sanction group, 20.3% in the straddle cell group, and 11.2% in the presumptive prison group.
3. During the year 2000, 6,791 offenders were sentenced to prison under the legislative sentencing guidelines. The presumptive prison group had the highest number 2,633 (86.9% of all presumptive prison offenders) of offenders sentenced to prison. The straddle cell group had 2,357 offenders sentenced to prison (42.7% of all straddle cell offenders). The lockout group had 981 offenders sentenced to prison (only 5.3% of all offenders in the lockout group). Straddle cell offenders are a priority group for community corrections programs. CCABs with higher than average prison commitment rates for the intermediate sanction groups are also involved in establishing objectives and plans for reducing those rates.
4. Under the legislative guidelines, 48% of the offenders sentenced to prison were on parole or probation status at the time of their offense. Analysis of the year 2000 prison intake data has shown that the largest proportion (7,600) of intakes and returns to prison are parole and probation offenders. Parole and probation violators accounted for 64% of the total prison intake which has steadily been increasing over the last seven years. New court commitments decreased from 53% of the total intake and returns in 1994 to 36% in 2000. These results indicate that the focus of treatment programs needs to be on reducing recidivism. The emphasis must be to divert offenders into alternative programs and reduce recidivism. Higher risk for recidivism is identified by an offender's criminal history and other variables. Research on treatment programs that are effective in reducing recidivism indicate that intensive interventions are more effective with offenders with higher risk of recidivism.

ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY DISPOSITION TABLES FOR FELONY OFFENDERS

The Prison Commitment Rates Over the Last Three Years

As shown in the table below, from 1998 through Calendar Year 2000, the prison commitment rate actually increased slightly from 22.5% to 23.2%. The straight jail sentence also remained the same and the straight probation sentence showed a decrease. Split sentences have shown a steady increase, from 25.5% in 1998 to 30.2% in 2000. The increase in split sentences supports the state objective that jail should be utilized as a condition of probation for higher risk/need cases, with a sentence plan which includes a short term in jail with release to other forms of supervision or treatment. Court disposition data for the state is only available through Calendar Year 2000. Some counties have 2001 disposition data available that is used locally by the CCABs to report and monitor goals and objectives.

Disposition:	Calendar Year					
	1998		1999		2000	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Prison	9,049	22.5%	9,002	23.3%	9,179	23.2%
Jail	5,174	12.9%	5,578	14.4%	5,120	12.9%
Split	10,236	25.5%	10,276	26.6%	11,931	30.2%
Probation	13,096	32.6%	11,546	29.9%	11,151	28.2%
Other	2,613	6.5%	2,261	5.8%	2,190	5.5%
Total	40,168		38,663		39,571	

Dispositions for Sentencing Groups

There are three types of sentencing outcomes under the legislative sentencing guidelines: intermediate sanctions, straddle and presumptive prison. The intermediate sanction group can be sentenced to a community-based sanction unless the court departs upward, the straddle group can be sentenced to prison or to a local sanction, and the presumptive prison group usually receive a prison sentence unless the court departs. Under the legislative guidelines, 71% of the offenders were in the lockout group, 20% were in the straddle cell group, and 9% were in the presumptive prison group. In more detail, the offenders' sentencing typically depends upon their sentencing guideline scores:

1. Lockout (intermediate sanctions) group - the min/max is less than or equal to 18 months.
2. Straddle cell group - the min/max is greater than 18 months and the min/min is less than or equal to 12 months.
3. Presumptive prison group - the min/min is more than 12 months.

4. The SGL NA group with the min/min and min/max scores not available or not reported.

The Supreme Court sentencing guidelines, which preceded the legislative guidelines, did not use these groupings, but the definitions can be applied using the SGL min/min and min/max to define offenders who fall into the same SGL categories. The guideline scores for individual crimes changed for many crimes. The analysis is intended to only compare the groupings based upon the SGL min/min and min/max.

For offenders sentenced under both the legislative and Supreme Court guidelines during 2000:

	Prison		Jail		Split		Probation		Other	
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %
SGL NA	2,064	24%	1,678	19.5%	1,862	21.7%	2,501	29.1%	490	5.7%
Lockout	1,289	6.1%	2,537	12.1%	7,856	37.3%	7,824	37.2%	1,546	7.3%
Straddle	2,711	43%	838	13.3%	1,940	30.7%	705	11.2%	116	1.8%
Prison	3,115	86.2%	67	1.9%	273	7.6%	121	3.3%	38	1.1%
Total	9,179	23.2%	5,120	12.9%	11,931	30.2%	11,151	28.2%	2,190	5.5%

Offenders in the straddle cell group were sentenced either to prison (43%) or to a sentence involving jail (44%) with either straight jail or a split sentence including jail. Straddle cell offender sentences included a term of incarceration for 87% of the offenders.

The highest (86.2%) percentage and greatest number (3,115) of prison commitments comes from the presumptive prison group. A similar number (2,711) of straddle cell offenders are sentenced to prison.

Priority Target Groups for PA 511 Funding and Programs

The analysis of Calendar Year 2000 court disposition data and prison intake data supports the selection of the priority target groups from the straddle cell offenders and probation/parole violators. In addition, some counties with higher than average prison commitment rates need to examine their prison commitment rates for intermediate sanction offenders. Data for each county is presented on prison dispositions from 1998 - 2000 for both straddle cell and intermediate sanction offenders in the following tables. The tables show the offenders with prison disposition rates over a three-year period for sentencing guideline ranges that are the equivalent of intermediate sanction offenders or straddle cell offenders.

The reports show that there is wide variation among counties on these rates. For straddle cell offenders the state average is listed at the top of the column for each year. In 2000, the state average was a 43% prison commitment rate, with a range of 0% to 100%. The larger counties with above

average rates are of concern; annual fluctuations for small counties can distort averages with only a few individuals involved.

Even though intermediate sanction cell offenders are not necessarily a target population for community corrections programs, sentencing policies and practices need to be examined in more detail in counties where higher percentages of intermediate sanction offenders are sentenced to prison. For 2000, the state average was 6.1%; the tables show that 15 counties sentenced 10% or more offenders to prison, with 5 counties sentencing 20-32% of the offenders to prison. The counties with high prison commitment rates for straddle cell or intermediate sanction cell offenders are required to address these issues in their comprehensive plan and annual application for funding.

Preliminary data is also presented in a table by county for prison intakes during 2001. The various groups of offenders that comprise prison intakes include both new court commitments and probationers sent to prison as a result of technical violations or new offenses. The last column indicates the percentage of total involving probationers sent to prison: the state average is 36.3% with a county range from 0% to 80%. Again, the focus is on the larger counties with the higher percentages of probationer intakes. The statistic is an indicator that needs to be used to frame additional questions and analysis for a county.

**Prison Disposition Rates For all Felony Offenders with SGL Scores Equivalent to
Straddle Cell Offenders for 1998 - 2000. County Listing.**

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		1998			1999			2000		
<u>SGL MIN/MAX</u>		Total >18			Total >18			Total >18		
<u>SGL MIN/MIN</u>		Total <=12			Total <=12			Total <=12		
		Total	#	%	Total	#	%	Total	#	%
		Disp.	Pris.	Pris.	Disp.	Pris.	Pris.	Disp.	Pris.	Pris.
	TOTAL STATE	5,277	2,060	39.0	5,567	2,270	41.0	6,310	2,711	43.0
01	ALCONA	2	1	50.0	8	0	0.0	9	2	22.2
02	ALGER	5	2	40.0	4	0	0.0	2	1	50.0
03	ALLEGAN	31	16	51.6	32	18	56.3	43	25	58.1
04	ALPENA	23	5	21.7	11	1	9.1	16	4	25.0
05	ANTRIM	7	2	28.6	15	7	46.7	6	4	66.7
06	ARENAC	3	1	33.3	2	1	50.0	4	2	50.0
07	BARAGA	1	0	0.0	2	1	50.0	3	0	0.0
08	BARRY	11	4	36.4	24	2	8.3	15	5	33.3
09	BAY	46	26	56.5	50	23	46.0	73	30	41.1
10	BENZIE	0	0	0.0	6	5	83.3	2	1	50.0
11	BERRIEN	104	75	72.1	111	71	64.0	101	67	66.3
12	BRANCH	18	8	44.4	12	7	58.3	27	11	40.7
13	CALHOUN	134	62	46.3	139	69	49.6	151	70	46.4
14	CASS	31	15	48.4	35	17	48.6	45	18	40.0
15	CHARLEVOIX	3	2	66.7	11	8	72.7	15	9	60.0
16	CHEBOYGAN	6	3	50.0	24	13	54.2	26	12	46.2
17	CHIPPEWA	2	0	0.0	8	2	25.0	12	1	8.3
18	CLARE	9	5	55.6	16	3	18.8	15	4	26.7
19	CLINTON	17	12	70.6	11	5	45.5	35	22	62.9
20	CRAWFORD	1	1	100.0	9	3	33.3	10	7	70.0
21	DELTA	13	6	46.2	12	6	50.0	22	10	45.5
22	DICKINSON	12	6	50.0	15	2	13.3	19	5	26.3
23	EATON	25	6	24.0	56	18	32.1	58	10	17.2
24	EMMET	8	5	62.5	14	8	57.1	19	13	68.4
25	GENESEE	192	96	50.0	150	85	56.7	225	122	54.2
26	GLADWIN	13	4	30.8	10	3	30.0	23	11	47.8
27	GOGEBIC	5	2	40.0	5	2	40.0	2	2	100.0
28	GRAND TRAVERSE	29	20	69.0	31	21	67.7	44	38	86.4
29	GRATIOT	9	6	66.7	14	11	78.6	17	11	64.7
30	HILLSDALE	19	18	94.7	17	16	94.1	11	10	90.9
31	HOUGHTON	6	3	50.0	10	5	50.0	5	3	60.0
32	HURON	10	3	30.0	10	1	10.0	11	4	36.4
33	INGHAM	171	71	41.5	187	57	30.5	180	58	32.2
34	IONIA	22	7	31.8	24	9	37.5	30	13	43.3
35	IOSCO	18	14	77.8	13	10	76.9	12	8	66.7
36	IRON	10	2	20.0	5	5	100.0	8	3	37.5
37	ISABELLA	15	1	6.7	27	11	40.7	41	14	34.1
38	JACKSON	106	68	64.2	151	104	68.9	187	118	63.1
39	KALAMAZOO	184	67	36.4	226	82	36.3	288	129	44.8
40	KALKASKA	9	7	77.8	14	6	42.9	13	5	38.5
41	KENT	511	237	46.4	496	199	40.1	492	200	40.7

Prison Disposition Rates For all Felony Offenders with SGL Scores Equivalent to Straddle Cell Offenders for 1998 - 2000. County Listing.

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			1998			1999			2000		
<u>SGL MIN/MAX</u>			Total >18			Total >18			Total >18		
<u>SGL MIN/MIN</u>			Total <=12			Total <=12			Total <=12		
			Total	#	%	Total	#	%	Total	#	%
			Disp.	Pris.	Pris.	Disp.	Pris.	Pris.	Disp.	Pris.	Pris.
	TOTAL STATE		5,277	2,060	39.0	5,567	2,270	41.0	6,310	2,711	43.0
42	KEWEENAW		1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
43	LAKE		1	1	100.0	6	4	66.7	13	1	7.7
44	LAPEER		19	8	42.1	27	19	70.4	31	14	45.2
45	LEELANAU		5	1	20.0	6	5	83.3	10	4	40.0
46	LENAVEE		47	36	76.6	39	31	79.5	27	20	74.1
47	LIVINGSTON		36	12	33.3	43	16	37.2	58	39	67.2
48	LUCE		3	2	66.7	1	0	0.0	6	3	50.0
49	MACKINAC		6	3	50.0	5	1	20.0	8	3	37.5
50	MACOMB		285	96	33.7	277	122	44.0	305	137	44.9
51	MANISTEE		8	5	62.5	13	6	46.2	7	4	57.1
52	MARQUETTE		11	1	9.1	13	2	15.4	30	8	26.7
53	MASON		13	1	7.7	19	8	42.1	14	6	42.9
54	MECOSTA		13	8	61.5	12	6	50.0	26	13	50.0
55	MENOMINEE		3	1	33.3	5	4	80.0	11	4	36.4
56	MIDLAND		36	14	38.9	48	21	43.8	67	32	47.8
57	MISSAUKEE		10	5	50.0	6	3	50.0	7	3	42.9
58	MONROE		67	33	49.3	69	38	55.1	93	51	54.8
59	MONTCALM		18	6	33.3	36	10	27.8	33	7	21.2
60	MONTMORENCY		1	1	100.0	9	0	0.0	9	3	33.3
61	MUSKEGON		154	99	64.3	158	99	62.7	204	130	63.7
62	NEWAYGO		17	7	41.2	23	7	30.4	28	11	39.3
63	OAKLAND		796	253	31.8	887	280	31.6	1014	340	33.5
64	OCEANA		13	4	30.8	19	11	57.9	14	1	7.1
65	OGEMAW		1	0	0.0	8	3	37.5	12	6	50.0
66	ONTONAGON		0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	1	50.0
67	OSCEOLA		15	6	40.0	10	7	70.0	25	7	28.0
68	OSCODA		1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	4	2	50.0
69	OTSEGO		7	3	42.9	7	5	71.4	20	12	60.0
70	OTTAWA		54	19	35.2	87	29	33.3	98	34	34.7
71	PRESQUE ISLE		6	2	33.3	7	1	14.3	7	2	28.6
72	ROSCOMMON		11	7	63.6	14	6	42.9	31	13	41.9
73	SAGINAW		123	76	61.8	149	69	46.3	177	58	32.8
74	ST. CLAIR		81	40	49.4	68	29	42.6	128	65	50.8
75	ST. JOSEPH		32	9	28.1	54	8	14.8	35	13	37.1
76	SANILAC		13	8	61.5	15	3	20.0	20	9	45.0
77	SCHOOLCRAFT		5	0	0.0	8	1	12.5	2	1	50.0
78	SHIAWASSEE		22	12	54.5	25	16	64.0	41	23	56.1
79	TUSCOLA		17	8	47.1	25	6	24.0	42	13	31.0
80	VAN BUREN		43	10	23.3	47	16	34.0	45	23	51.1
81	WASHTENAW		150	35	23.3	132	39	29.5	145	35	24.1
82	WAYNE		1280	330	25.8	1,167	418	35.8	1132	473	41.8
83	WEXFORD		12	9	75.0	6	4	66.7	12	5	41.7

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		1998			1999			2000		
<u>SGL MIN/MAX</u>		Total	#	%	Total	#	%	Total	#	%
		Disp.	Pris.	Pris.	Disp.	Pris.	Pris.	Disp.	Pris.	Pris.
TOTAL STATE		17,528	966	5.5	18,520	1,084	5.9	21,052	1,289	6.1
01	ALCONA	16	1	6.3	20	1	5.0	21	0	0.0
02	ALGER	13	0	0.0	15	1	6.7	14	0	0.0
03	ALLEGAN	135	5	3.7	130	2	1.5	146	1	0.7
04	ALPENA	37	1	2.7	21	0	0.0	46	0	0.0
05	ANTRIM	35	2	5.7	25	3	12.0	27	0	0.0
06	ARENAC	11	0	0.0	15	0	0.0	22	5	22.7
07	BARAGA	7	0	0.0	5	0	0.0	4	0	0.0
08	BARRY	75	0	0.0	87	2	2.3	66	3	4.5
09	BAY	167	17	10.2	149	14	9.4	177	13	7.3
10	BENZIE	16	7	43.8	21	5	23.8	18	4	22.2
11	BERRIEN	381	50	13.1	492	85	17.3	496	110	22.2
12	BRANCH	64	1	1.6	87	2	2.3	73	1	1.4
13	CALHOUN	499	18	3.6	499	36	7.2	616	47	7.6
14	CASS	80	0	0.0	118	4	3.4	119	0	0.0
15	CHARLEVOIX	34	2	5.9	35	6	17.1	33	1	3.0
16	CHEBOYGAN	36	0	0.0	45	2	4.4	46	0	0.0
17	CHIPPEWA	42	0	0.0	56	0	0.0	41	0	0.0
18	CLARE	37	1	2.7	51	2	3.9	46	1	2.2
19	CLINTON	70	6	8.6	55	9	16.4	84	5	6.0
20	CRAWFORD	51	3	5.9	25	7	28.0	40	7	17.5
21	DELTA	45	1	2.2	50	1	2.0	56	2	3.6
22	DICKINSON	55	1	1.8	44	2	4.5	57	0	0.0
23	EATON	121	2	1.7	127	2	1.6	177	6	3.4
24	EMMET	68	6	8.8	56	1	1.8	55	8	14.5
25	GENESEE	555	41	7.4	604	52	8.6	800	80	10.0
26	GLADWIN	45	0	0.0	41	0	0.0	33	2	6.1
27	GOGEBIC	18	0	0.0	9	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
28	GRAND TRAVERSE	92	13	14.1	123	22	17.9	141	15	10.6
29	GRATIOT	50	4	8.0	49	4	8.2	60	7	11.7
30	HILLSDALE	84	26	31.0	74	21	28.4	62	19	30.6
31	HOUGHTON	31	2	6.5	17	2	11.8	36	1	2.8
32	HURON	23	2	8.7	27	1	3.7	26	2	7.7
33	INGHAM	440	25	5.7	454	25	5.5	473	24	5.1
34	IONIA	80	5	6.3	84	3	3.6	110	2	1.8
35	IOSCO	78	17	21.8	41	7	17.1	48	2	4.2
36	IRON	22	2	9.1	35	1	2.9	28	1	3.6
37	ISABELLA	67	1	1.5	101	1	1.0	189	3	1.6
38	JACKSON	315	79	25.1	338	63	18.6	429	69	16.1
39	KALAMAZOO	562	16	2.8	594	23	3.9	789	33	4.2
40	KALKASKA	46	1	2.2	27	2	7.4	46	4	8.7
41	KENT	1298	67	5.2	1,329	62	4.7	1515	68	4.5

Prison Disposition Rates For all Felony Offenders with SGL Scores Equivalent to Intermediate Sanction Offenders for 1998 - 2000. County Listing.

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			1998					1999						2000			
	<u>SGL MIN/MAX</u>		Total <=18					Total <=18						Total <=18			
			Total	#	%			Total	#	%			Total	#	%		
			Disp.	Pris.	Pris.			Disp.	Pris.	Pris.			Disp.	Pris.	Pris.		
	TOTAL STATE		17,528	966	5.5			18,520	1,084	5.9			21,052	1,289	6.1		
42	KEWEENAW		0	0	0.0			0	0	0.0			3	0	0.0		
43	LAKE		13	1	7.7			28	1	3.6			38	0	0.0		
44	LAPEER		66	6	9.1			106	3	2.8			122	5	4.1		
45	LEELANAU		26	3	11.5			33	4	12.1			36	6	16.7		
46	LENAWEE		182	59	32.4			151	39	25.8			160	51	31.9		
47	LIVINGSTON		230	26	11.3			206	18	8.7			243	18	7.4		
48	LUCE		3	0	0.0			8	0	0.0			12	0	0.0		
49	MACKINAC		25	0	0.0			28	2	7.1			18	1	5.6		
50	MACOMB		1014	34	3.4			1,157	43	3.7			1559	70	4.5		
51	MANISTEE		46	11	23.9			51	11	21.6			43	7	16.3		
52	MARQUETTE		66	0	0.0			63	1	1.6			82	2	2.4		
53	MASON		48	4	8.3			52	7	13.5			51	2	3.9		
54	MECOSTA		48	2	4.2			53	5	9.4			52	5	9.6		
55	MENOMINEE		40	1	2.5			22	0	0.0			41	0	0.0		
56	MIDLAND		121	11	9.1			108	3	2.8			176	10	5.7		
57	MISSAUKEE		28	0	0.0			28	0	0.0			43	2	4.7		
58	MONROE		232	22	9.5			199	17	8.5			229	8	3.5		
59	MONTCALM		90	3	3.3			107	3	2.8			139	2	1.4		
60	MONTMORENCY		18	1	5.6			17	0	0.0			28	1	3.6		
61	MUSKEGON		490	77	15.7			492	65	13.2			511	85	16.6		
62	NEWAYGO		65	3	4.6			59	2	3.4			84	5	6.0		
63	OAKLAND		2558	57	2.2			2,559	74	2.9			2638	72	2.7		
64	OCEANA		39	2	5.1			46	2	4.3			72	0	0.0		
65	OGEMAW		35	3	8.6			26	3	11.5			25	3	12.0		
66	ONTONAGON		9	0	0.0			9	0	0.0			10	0	0.0		
67	OSCEOLA		54	5	9.3			55	2	3.6			66	5	7.6		
68	OSCODA		9	3	33.3			12	3	25.0			6	0	0.0		
69	OTSEGO		46	4	8.7			53	6	11.3			61	4	6.6		
70	OTTAWA		458	12	2.6			465	8	1.7			472	7	1.5		
71	PRESQUE ISLE		18	0	0.0			18	1	5.6			25	2	8.0		
72	ROSCOMMON		36	0	0.0			44	0	0.0			59	1	1.7		
73	SAGINAW		538	49	9.1			463	32	6.9			521	24	4.6		
74	SANILAC		36	1	2.8			52	3	5.8			52	4	7.7		
75	SCHOOLCRAFT		14	0	0.0			15	0	0.0			9	0	0.0		
76	SHIAWASSEE		79	7	8.9			81	12	14.8			128	6	4.7		
77	ST. CLAIR		293	27	9.2			348	26	7.5			357	20	5.6		
78	ST. JOSEPH		93	2	2.2			110	3	2.7			123	2	1.6		
79	TUSCOLA		38	3	7.9			59	1	1.7			103	5	4.9		
80	VAN BUREN		182	4	2.2			183	10	5.5			189	11	5.8		
81	WASHTENAW		357	6	1.7			316	11	3.5			437	14	3.2		
82	WAYNE		3828	88	2.3			4,391	184	4.2			4693	282	6.0		
83	WEXFORD		56	4	7.1			72	3	4.2			70	1	1.4		

Calendar Year 2001 Prison Intakes by Percentage of Probationer Intakes to Prison[1,2]

COUNTY	Escapee	New Court Commitments	Probationer	Parole Violator New Sentence	Total Intakes	% of Probationer Intakes
Montmorency		1	4		5	80.0%
Missaukee		4	6		10	60.0%
VanBuren		15	28	5	48	58.3%
Livingston		53	66	7	126	52.4%
Berrien	2	137	176	22	337	52.2%
Alcona		4	4		8	50.0%
Lake		5	7	2	14	50.0%
Wexford		16	16	1	33	48.5%
Lenawee		59	61	8	128	47.7%
Emmet	1	10	14	6	31	45.2%
Kalkaska		14	12	1	27	44.4%
Presque Isle		5	4		9	44.4%
Monroe	3	64	63	12	142	44.4%
Bay		39	39	10	88	44.3%
Genesee		239	227	55	521	43.6%
Barry		24	21	4	49	42.9%
Iosco		17	15	3	35	42.9%
Clinton		23	20	5	48	41.7%
St. Clair	2	70	65	20	157	41.4%
Oceana		13	9		22	40.9%
Allegan		38	30	6	74	40.5%
Wayne	24	1317	1073	312	2726	39.4%
Charlevoix		13	11	4	28	39.3%
Ingham	2	103	82	22	209	39.2%
Roscommon	1	9	7	1	18	38.9%
Saginaw		119	91	26	236	38.6%
Clare		7	5	1	13	38.5%
Muskegon	1	189	148	49	387	38.2%
Midland		25	19	7	51	37.3%
Shiawassee		32	24	9	65	36.9%
Kalamazoo		134	103	42	279	36.9%
Jackson	2	131	96	34	263	36.5%
Ogemaw		7	4		11	36.4%
State Total	55	4877	3479	1183	9594	36.3%
Calhoun		97	74	35	206	35.9%
Crawford		7	5	2	14	35.7%
Leelanau		10	6	1	17	35.3%
Dickinson		10	7	3	20	35.0%
Branch		17	10	2	29	34.5%
Alpena		7	4	1	12	33.3%
Antrim		15	8	1	24	33.3%
Cass		20	11	2	33	33.3%
Eaton	1	42	24	5	72	33.3%
Tuscola		23	14	6	43	32.6%
Isabella		15	12	10	37	32.4%
Manistee		10	5	1	16	31.3%
Washtenaw		74	41	19	134	30.6%
Macomb	5	241	129	59	434	29.7%

Calendar Year 2001 Prison Intakes by Percentage of Probationer Intakes to Prison^[1,2]

COUNTY	Escapee	New Court Commitments	Probationer	Parole Violator New Sentence	Total Intakes	% of Probationer Intakes
Gratiot		15	8	4	27	29.6%
Ionia		20	10	4	34	29.4%
Osceola		22	10	2	34	29.4%
Kent	2	368	188	122	680	27.6%
Hillsdale		43	19	10	72	26.4%
Gladwin	1	10	5	3	19	26.3%
Oakland	5	529	239	150	923	25.9%
Arenac		6	2		8	25.0%
Houghton		6	2		8	25.0%
Luce		2	1	1	4	25.0%
Mason		17	7	4	28	25.0%
Grand Traverse		34	15	12	61	24.6%
St. Joseph		36	13	4	53	24.5%
Lapeer		18	8	7	33	24.2%
Ottawa	1	55	20	10	86	23.3%
Montcalm		32	11	6	49	22.4%
Newaygo		20	7	6	33	21.2%
Iron		6	2	2	10	20.0%
Cheboygan	1	6	2	2	11	18.2%
Delta		10	2	1	13	15.4%
Benzie		5	1	1	7	14.3%
Marquette		11	2	1	14	14.3%
Otsego		12	2	1	15	13.3%
Sanilac		12	2	2	16	12.5%
Mecosta		16	1	4	21	4.8%
Alger		2		1	3	0.0%
Baraga		1			1	0.0%
Chippewa	1	13		1	15	0.0%
Gogebic		3			3	0.0%
Huron		1			1	0.0%
Mackinac		2			2	0.0%
Menominee		9		1	10	0.0%
Ontonagon		2			2	0.0%
Oscoda		6			6	0.0%
Schoolcraft		3			3	0.0%

[1] Prison intake and returns include new court commitments, probation violators (technical and new sentence parole violators with new sentences, and escapees with new sentences, and parole violators that are technical violations.

[2] Prison intake includes new court commitments, probation violators (technical and new sentence), parole violators with new sentences, and escapees with new sentences.

1-28-02 Probationintake2001C.xls

SOURCE: Preliminary 1/10/2002 CMIS dataset

K. Dimoff - H:\ADMITS\2001\REPORTS\20020124.DOC - January 24, 2002

PART 2

JAIL UTILIZATION

CALENDAR YEARS

2000 AND THRU SEPTEMBER 2001

PART 2
JAIL UTILIZATION
CALENDAR YEARS
2000 AND THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2001

A jail term is a key sanction for felons and misdemeanants in each county. As indicated in the discussion of the prison commitment rates in Part 1, almost 80% of felony offenders are sentenced to a community sanction. Approximately 56% of these offenders are incarcerated in jail with either a straight jail sentence or split sentence (jail sentence including a probation term). During the 1990s and through 2000, felony offenders sentenced to jail accounted for an increasing percentage of the jails' average daily population. The percentage of felony offenders sentenced to jail increased as prison commitment rates decreased. A relatively short jail term followed by probation with a condition for placement in a residential or other community-based program has increasingly been a part of a structured sentence plan.

Section 8.4 of P.A. 511 explains that the purpose of the act includes the participation of offenders who would likely be sentenced to imprisonment in a state correctional facility or jail. Section 2 (c) defines "community corrections program" as a program that is an alternative to incarceration in a state correctional facility or jail. Over the years, as prison commitment rates decreased, and as a result of legislative changes, the roles of jails in the community corrections system has changed. This section examines the use of jails in Michigan as part of the continuum of sanctions available in sentencing decisions.

The priorities for jail use have been defined for community corrections. Each CCAB is required to examine the jail management practices and policies each year as part of the annual application for funds, and in updating the community corrections comprehensive plans. Local policies and practices directly affect the availability of jail beds which can be utilized for sentenced felons. In response to this factor, local jurisdictions have implemented a wide range of policies and practices which are designed to influence the number and length of stay of different inmate population groups. The local policies and practices include conditional release options for pretrial detainees, restrictions on population groups which can be housed in the jail in order to reserve jail beds for individuals who are a higher risk to public safety, earned release credits (reduction in jail time for participation in in-jail programming), and structured sentencing.

Straddle cell felons typically are sentenced to prison or jail. During 2000, 44% of the offenders in the straddle cell group were sentenced to jail, while 43% were sentenced to prison. Because such a high percentage of the straddle cell group goes to prison, straddle cell offenders are a priority target group for community corrections. When a straddle cell offender is sentenced to a community sanction, a jail term is usually imposed. Jail utilization practices directly impact the availability of jail beds for felons and local jurisdiction policy/practices determine jail sentence and program options.

A jail term is also a key sanction used for probation violators. Local probation response guides often include jail time along with other local sanctions, some of which are funded by community corrections. Probation violators are a priority target group for community corrections because these offenders account for a large number of annual prison intakes.

Jail overcrowding usually has a direct impact on the use of jails and availability of jail beds for alternative sanctions for different felony offender target groups such as straddle cell offenders, probation violators, and intermediate sanction offenders.

Many community corrections programs have been established which have impacted the amount of jail time offenders serve. Policies related to program participation and successful completion which lead to reduced jail days have been developed and implemented in several counties, e.g., participation in cognitive restructuring programs reduces the amount of jail time for offenders completing the program.

How jails are used locally vary greatly in terms of patterns and trends in jail utilization, and a picture of this utilization is available by examining data about the jail's average daily population, average length of stay, profiles of the inmates, etc. Some jails are faced with overcrowding issues and dealing with these problems is a major focus for those local jurisdictions.

For the first nine months of Calendar Year 2001, 63 county jails electronically transmitted jail utilization and inmate profile data to the Department of Corrections. Collectively, the Jail Population Information System (JPIS) is comprised of the county data.

One of the stated purposes of JPIS is to provide information to support coherent policy making. Using this data, the Department and CCABs can track jail utilization, study utilization trends, examine characteristics of offenders lodged in jail, and evaluate specific factors affecting jail utilization. Results of such analyses permit formulation of objectives to improve utilization (such as reduction in jail crowding, changing the profiles of the inmate population and reducing the average length of stay for different groups of offenders) and to monitor the utilization of the jails after various policies, practices, procedures or programs are implemented.

This part of the biannual report is designed to report summary data based upon primary categories of the JPIS data, together with special reports. Summary reports are available covering the Calendar Year 2000 and the first nine months of 2001, on both a state and county basis. The reports indicate the average daily populations by types of offenders utilizing the jails, average length of stays, and the number of releases upon which length of stays are based.

Overview of State Statistics

The JPIS summary report reflects the composition of the jail population in terms of felons and misdemeanants, sentenced and unsentenced offenders, as well as the number of offenders boarded in/out of the jail. This report presents two years of data for the counties that have been reporting the entire period. Otherwise, the months covered in each year are listed on the report. The jail population is listed by the major categories of offenders housed in the county jail and offenders boarded out. For each offender group, it lists the average daily population (ADP), the percentage of the average daily population represented by the total ADP reported, the average length of stay (at release), and the number of released offenders.

The data for Calendar Year 2000 and the first nine months of 2001 show the following:

- The 63 counties reporting data accounted for an average of 15,849 of the jail beds in the state, during the period from January through September of 2001. As of September 2001, these counties accounted for about 88% of the total jail beds in Michigan. Since every county is not included in the report and some of the reporting counties did not contribute monthly data, the summary data from the report does not completely represent state figures or state totals; however, it does provide a reasonable and useful representation of a mix of counties including urban, metropolitan and rural counties.
- The average daily population of the reporting jails was about 14,690, or 93% of their rated capacity.
- When the average daily population of the jails in Michigan is examined, about two-thirds of the beds are used to house felons. More than half of the beds were used for sentenced offenders. Of the jails reporting electronically - and not including offenders in an "other" classification such as "held on a writ" or those who were boarded - the following can be seen regarding offenders housed during January through September 2000. The number of housed felons averaged 8,627 and the number of housed misdemeanants averaged 4,625, and thus the felon to misdemeanant ratios was 65% to 35%. The ratio of housed offenders that were sentenced to those that were unsentenced was 59% to 41%.
- The types of offenders released from the jails in Michigan most often involve the unsentenced misdemeanants, followed by the unsentenced felons. Of the offenders released during the first nine months of 2001 (not including boarded in offenders), there were about 92,000 unsentenced misdemeanants, 44,000 unsentenced felons, 35,000 sentenced misdemeanants and 17,000 sentenced felons.
- Even though felons can serve up to 365 days in jail, this does not commonly occur. Sentenced felons serve a total of about two and a half months in jail. The average length of stay for sentenced felons was almost 3.3 times longer than for the sentenced misdemeanants (77 days compared to 23 days). The average length of stay for unsentenced felons was 20 days compared to four days for unsentenced misdemeanants.
- For felons whose length of stay in jail involved both pre-sentence and post-sentence time, the average length of stay for the pre-sentence period was 49 days and average length of stay for the post-sentence period was 55 days.
- Jail utilization patterns vary widely across different counties, and the county level of analysis is critical in identifying these differences and in understanding local practices. The variations involved total length of stay statistics, the composition of the jail in terms of felons and misdemeanants, and unsentenced or sentenced offenders. Detailed county reports are available.

PART 3

PROGRAM UTILIZATION DURING FY 2001

PART 3

PROGRAM UTILIZATION DURING FY 2001

Community corrections programs are expected to contribute to local goals and objectives concerning prison commitments and/or jail utilization of their respective counties. Appropriate program policies and local practices must be in place for the programs to operate as diversions from prison or jail, or as treatment programs that can reduce the recidivism of participants that successfully complete the program.

In order to affect prison commitments and/or jail utilization, target groups have been identified because large percentages or numbers of offenders from these groups typically are sentenced to prison or jail. It is not possible to individually identify offenders that would have definitely been sentenced to prison or sentenced to jail for longer time periods if alternative sanctions or treatment programs were not available. But as a group, evidence can be presented to support their designation as a target group. The same logic is used in other areas, such as the medical field. For example, groups with a higher risk of heart disease or specific types of cancer are identified as target groups, then regimens that have been shown to decrease the probability of developing these diseases are offered to these groups.

Large scale research studies have been completed that show that cognitive restructuring and substance abuse programs reduce recidivism. Community corrections monies have been used to fund these types of programs based upon these national and international studies.

Further supporting information is available concerning the impact of community corrections sanctions and programs on jail utilization. It is possible to identify local sentencing policies that specify that jail time will be decreased based upon an offender's participation or completion of community corrections programs.

A community corrections program can be well designed and efficiently operated, but the policy framework must also support and address the most appropriate use of the program (target group, agreements with referral sources, sentence reduction policy statements, etc.) The program cannot maximize its contribution to effective prison commitment reduction or effective jail utilization without the appropriate referrals of target group offenders.

In Part 2 data/information was presented regarding jail utilization. Part 3 presents information relative to offenders screened and determined eligible for participation in P.A. 511 programs and enrollments in community corrections programs during Fiscal Year (FY) 2001. Counts of individuals eligible represent an unduplicated count of offenders; the number of enrollments is greater than the number determined eligible because an offender can be enrolled in multiple programs.

FY 2001 eligible offender data and program enrollment data submitted by local jurisdictions indicate the following:

Eligible Offenders

- Since FY 1997, there has been an increase in the number of felony offenders eligible for community corrections programs. In FY 1997, 61% of the eligible offenders were felons and 39% were misdemeanants, while during FY2001, 65% of the offenders were felons.
- About 28,000 offenders were determined to be eligible to participate in P.A. 511 programs during FY 2001, as displayed in the summary table which follows. Sentenced felons were 58% of the total eligible to participate and 7% were unsentenced felons; 29% were sentenced misdemeanants and 6% were unsentenced misdemeanants. The data shows that this composition of eligible offenders was similar to the previous fiscal year, with a slight increase in unsentenced offenders as a result of better reporting for pretrial services.
- Probation or parole violators have been reported within the sentenced felon group for 14% of the offenders. Most of the offenders with reported violation data were on probation with technical violations (11% of all sentenced felons) or on probation with a new offense (1%). By CCAB, the reports vary widely with 10 CCABs reporting few, if any, probation or parole violators among the sentenced felons receiving services, to 19 CCABs that are reporting 20% or more of the offenders were violators. Given the priority placed on serving violators in programs, the completeness of reporting on violators from each CCAB will be a focus for examining and improving data. The reporting has improved over the last half of the fiscal year, and will be a focus for improvement during FY2002.
- More than 1,300 straddle cell offenders were determined eligible for P.A.511 services in FY 2001. The actual number of straddle cell offenders is probably higher, but difficult to determine because of data problems. Reporting of sentencing guideline data on sentenced felons is incomplete. More than 60% of the offenders have the SGL data recorded as either not applicable or unknown.
- Sentenced felons convicted of higher severity felonies were reported for 60% of the eligible offenders. The severity of the felony is a key determinant in the probability of a prison or a jail sentence. The higher the severity of the felony, the higher the probability of a prison or jail sentence. The legislative sentencing guidelines divide crimes into nine levels, from “A” the most serious crimes to “H” the least serious crimes. When the severity group E was included, 60% of the sentenced felons had a felony severity of A through E. Only 4% of the felons were reported with a PACC code that fell into the least severe felony group of H.
- For sentenced felons, 31% of the offenders were reported with crimes against property, and 26% were reported with crimes involving controlled substances. Crimes against public safety accounted for 21% of the offenders, and crimes against persons accounted for 14% of the offenders.

Enrolled Offenders

- For FY 2001, there were almost 49,500 program enrollments, compared to almost 46,000 reported program enrollments during the entire FY2000. About 37,000 of the offenders were in programs funded in whole or in part by state community corrections funds.
- Program enrollments in P.A. 511 funded programs in FY 2001 accounted for the majority of enrollments in treatment programs: almost 80% of all substance abuse enrollments, about 85% of all mental health enrollments, more than 80% of the educational enrollments, and almost 80% of the employment enrollments. Misdemeanants, meanwhile, were most often enrolled in community service programs. This is as expected considering community service programs are utilized extensively to reduce the misdemeanor population in the jails in order to increase the availability of jail beds for felons. In addition to the frequent use of substance abuse programs for sentenced felons, alternative funding sources were also utilized to extend these programs to a smaller but sizeable number of misdemeanants.
- Pretrial service programs have been implemented in several jurisdictions to expand utilization of conditional release options and decrease length of stay in jail of pretrial detainees. The enrollment for programs funded by community corrections consists of almost 85% felons. This serves as another means to increase the availability of jail beds for sentenced felons. The increase in number of enrollments is a result of better reporting.

Offenders Determined PA-511 Eligible Summaries of FY 2000 and FY 2001

FY 2000

	Unsentenced	Sentenced	Totals	
Felony	1,852	15,801	17,558	68%
Misdemeanor	980	7,454	8,434	32%
Totals	2,737	23,255	25,992	100%
	11%	89%	100%	

FY 2001

	Unsentenced	Sentenced	Totals	
Felony	2,058	16,172	18,230	65%
Misdemeanor	1,563	8,107	9,670	35%
Totals	3,621	24,279	27,900	100%
	13%	87%	100%	

Tables based upon CCIS Offender data with available Crime Class and Legal Status.
Civil infractions included as misdemeanors; federal as felonies.

State Summary
Enrollments by Crime Class & Legal Status
FY 2001 – Community Corrections Funding

Program	New Enrollments	Sentenced		Unsentenced	
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
24 Hour Structured	4,107	3,765	216	110	16
Case Management	5,441	4,666	666	69	40
Community Service	7,473	3,409	3,856	80	128
Education	966	579	130	198	59
Employment & Training	744	593	139	24	18
Intensive Supervision	4,822	1,290	2,278	946	308
Mental Health	340	245	53	36	6
Pre-Trial Services	5,889	394	282	4,600	613
Substance Abuse	5,010	3,864	930	143	73
Other	2,105	1,997	94	8	6
Totals	36,927	20,802	8,644	6,214	1,267

38,732 total enrollments during the 12-month period; above table based upon 36,927 records where program code, crime class & legal status were all available.

May include enrollment of an individual in more than one program.

State Summary
Enrollments by Crime Class & Legal Status
FY 2001 – All Funding Sources

Program	New Enrollments	Sentenced		Unsentenced	
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
24 Hour Structured	4,107	3,765	216	110	16
Case Management	5,603	4,708	780	74	41
Community Service	9,138	4,290	4,611	89	148
Education	1,293	725	226	258	84
Employment & Training	1,025	680	298	29	18
Intensive Supervision	5,634	1,347	2,496	981	810
Mental Health	437	268	123	38	8
Pre-Trial Services	11,168	439	528	4,937	5,264
Substance Abuse	7,660	4,792	2,304	383	181
Other	3,419	3222	174	13	10
Totals	49,484	24,236	11,756	6,912	6,580

51,637 total Community Corrections enrollments during the 12 month period; above table based upon 49,484 records where program code, crime class & legal status were all available.

May include enrollment of an individual in more than one program.

PART 4

LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

AND

AWARDS OF FUNDS FOR FY 2001

- Part 4A Award of Community Corrections Plans and
Services Funds for FY 2001**
- Part 4B Probation Residential Services**

PART 4A

AWARD OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PLANS AND SERVICES FUNDS FOR FY 2001

FY 2001 Appropriation	13,033,000
FY 2001 Award of Funds	12,936,675

FY 2001 Community Corrections Plans and Services funds were awarded to support community-based programs in 72 counties.

The Plans and Services funds are utilized within local jurisdictions to support a wide range of programming options for eligible offenders. The distribution of funds among program categories is presented below.

Resource Commitment by Program Category:

Community Service	\$1,474,668
Education	\$ 483,263
Employment & Training	\$ 376,925
Intensive Supervision	\$2,074,065
Mental Health	\$4 261,852
Pre Trial Services	\$1,727,150
Substance Abuse	\$1,606,626
24 Hour Structured	\$ 9,127
Case Management	\$1,876,152
CCAB Administration	\$2,855,892
Other	\$ 190,955
Total	\$12,936,675

During FY 2001 a commitment to increase emphasis on cognitive behavior based and other programming for higher risk needs cases were continued. This represents a continuation and further implementation of priorities adopted by the State Community Corrections Board and the Department in February 1999 and reaffirmed in February 2000.

Resource Commitment by Local Jurisdiction:

The sanctions and services supported by FY 2001 Comprehensive Plans and Services funds within each local jurisdiction are identified on the attached table entitled "FY 2001 Comprehensive Plans and Services - Budget Amounts for Programs Services."

TABLE 4A-1

FY 2001 COMPREHENSIVE PLANS AND SERVICES FUNDS

BY CCAB/COUNTY

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS COMPREHENSIVE PLANS AND SERVICES BUDGETED AMOUNTS FOR PROGRAM SERVICES FY 2001												
CCAB	COMMUNITY SERVICE	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING	INTENSIVE SUPERVISION	MENTAL HEALTH	PRE TRIAL SERVICES	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	24 HOUR STRUCTURED	CASE MANAGEMENT	OTHER	ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL AWARD
BARRY	15,295	14,000	0	43,318	11,438	0	8,275	0	43,318	0	30,000	165,644
BAY	27,500	17,560	0	0	0	0	57,260	0	0	0	43,500	145,820
BERRIEN	0	0	0	96,320	0	0	15,000	0	40,190	0	33,700	185,210
CALHOUN	0	0	0	91,700	0	0	20,000	0	0	53,000	54,588	219,288
CASS	5,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	21,065	0	20,192	0	22,366	77,623
CENTRAL U.P.	55,472	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	23,745	81,217
CLINTON	25,000	0	7,280	11,200	0	0	0	0	10,420	0	23,100	77,000
EASTERN U.P.	52,139	0	0	36,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,291	127,000
EATON	47,398	10,875	5,000	3,000	0	0	4,600	9,127	26,105	0	44,500	150,605
GENESEE	60,000	0	0	136,500	10,000	51,000	76,500	0	0	0	100,000	434,000
HURON	18,370	1,000	0	0	0	0	28,000	0	0	0	16,642	64,012
INGHAM/LANSING	53,000	0	64,582	50,000	0	0	44,693	0	12,500	0	61,500	286,275
ISABELLA	5,000	10,890	0	5,500	0	0	24,180	0	19,500	0	27,458	92,528
JACKSON	49,641	3,310	0	42,840	0	0	41,427	0	12,000	0	48,675	197,893
KALAMAZOO	45,000	0	10,335	66,801	0	64,188	108,000	0	42,000	0	63,789	400,113
KENT	58,086	73,200	53,200	102,060	48,060	135,664	125,370	0	22,860	0	186,500	805,000
LAKE	2,500	0	0	1,500	0	6,000	3,049	0	18,000	0	6,000	37,049
LIVINGSTON	0	3,500	14,000	21,500	12,000	20,000	23,800	0	17,780	0	40,500	153,080
MACOMB	35,300	0	0	42,500	0	0	165,080	0	242,000	0	107,850	592,730
MARQUETTE	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	40,220	8,500	27,065	90,785
MASON	5,600	5,600	1,000	5,000	1,000	5,400	4,000	0	18,800	0	9,850	56,250
MECOSTA	23,800	0	0	12,980	0	0	0	0	12,980	0	15,535	65,295
MIDLAND	6,700	0	1,109	0	15,408	0	74,977	0	9,000	0	25,389	132,584
MONROE	0	37,100	12,000	2,000	0	12,000	84,000	0	0	0	35,000	182,100
MONTCALM/IONIA	69,750	0	0	20,500	0	0	34,500	0	0	0	27,750	152,500
MUSKEGON	25,400	12,800	0	51,200	0	37,500	0	0	44,500	0	72,600	244,000
NORTHERN MICHIGAN	37,500	10,000	0	10,000	5,000	0	5,000	0	60,000	0	40,535	168,035
NW MICHIGAN	21,881	86,500	0	35,277	12,780	2,000	51,500	0	135,526	11,200	43,496	400,160
OAKLAND	115,000	13,000	185,568	160,000	0	470,602	0	0	244,527	0	278,434	1,467,131
OSCEOLA	30,125	0	0	2,570	0	2,570	0	0	0	0	14,925	50,190
OTTAWA	70,664	0	0	100,161	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,245	213,070
SAGINAW	0	13,980	8,351	65,650	0	88,000	0	0	0	49,250	77,995	303,225
ST. CLAIR	0	0	0	35,910	27,440	32,250	12,000	0	0	43,500	31,000	182,100
ST. JOSEPH	0	25,000	0	32,900	20,200	0	0	0	0	0	26,000	104,100
SANILAC	36,775	0	0	0	0	0	9,050	0	0	0	16,000	61,825
THIRTEENTH	0	10,000	0	59,811	10,000	0	0	0	74,040	0	26,859	180,710
THIRTY FOURTH	17,922	16,408	5,200	11,187	18,026	0	22,200	0	19,557	0	39,500	150,000
TWENTY SIXTH	0	10,000	0	0	67,200	0	6,000	0	9,600	0	25,600	118,400
THUMB	45,500	8,140	3,300	24,000	3,300	16,000	33,000	0	0	0	44,000	177,240
TRI COUNTY	75,850	9,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,920	0	33,630	121,400
VAN BUREN	40,000	7,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,023	24,505	30,000	113,728
WASHTENAW	0	44,200	6,000	73,170	0	64,370	75,260	0	36,200	0	75,800	375,000
WAYNE	100,000	40,000	0	572,940	0	719,606	420,840	0	630,394	0	757,460	3,241,240
WCUP	197,500	0	0	22,500	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	66,520	293,520
TOTALS	1,474,668	483,263	376,925	2,074,065	261,852	1,727,150	1,606,626	9,127	1,876,152	190,955	2,855,892	12,936,675

PART 4B

PROBATION RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

FY 2001 Appropriation	\$14,896,600
FY 2001 Award to Funds	\$14,896,600

FY 2001 funds were awarded to support residential services pursuant to 29 local comprehensive corrections plans. This compares to 13 in FY 1994, 18 in FY 1995 and FY 1996, 27 in FY 1997, 28 in FY 1998 and FY 1999, and 29 in FY 2000. The FY 2001 awards respond to utilization patterns among local jurisdictions and create greater capabilities for local jurisdictions to purchase residential services for eligible felony offenders from a wide range of providers. The FY 2001 Appropriations support an average daily population of 949. A detailed table showing the contract amount, authorized ADP, and actual ADP for FY 1999, FY 2000, and FY 2001 is attached.

During FY 2001, emphases continued to be on: utilizing residential services as part of a continuum of sanctions and services (e.g., short-term residential services followed by day reporting); reducing the length of stay in residence; and increasing the utilization of short term residential services for probation violators.

The attached chart and table provide a review of utilization of probation residential services during FY 2001. Utilization patterns during FY 2001 have deviated from expectations of steady increases in utilization of residential services. FY 2001 utilization was highest during October and November 2000, then decreased each month thereafter until February. Utilization increased during April and May, and remained relatively unchanged from June to August. The decreases in utilization are attributed primarily to decreases in utilization in Wayne County; utilization of probation services within a majority of local jurisdictions approached authorized levels of utilization.

**TABLE and CHART
4B-1**

PROBATION RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION FY 1999 - FY 2001

FY 2001 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION BY MONTH

ADP ANNUAL TRENDS FY 1998 - FY 2001

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

PROBATION RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

	FY 1999			FY 2000			FY 2001		
CCAB	CONTRACT AMOUNT	AUTHORIZED ADP	ADP	CONTRACT AMOUNT	AUTHORIZED ADP	ADP	CONTRACT AMOUNT	AUTHORIZED ADP	ADP
Allegan/Barry	73,000	5	4.42	49,690	3	3.1	109,865	7	6.18
Bay	73,000	5	4.18	88,690	6	5.16	78,475	5	4.11
Berrien	197,800	14	12.63	287,760	18	18.1	313,900	20	18.08
Calhoun	277,400	19	10.91	305,498	19	19.06	329,595	21	19.79
Eaton	58,400	4	2.00	78,690	5	4.02	62,780	4	3.32
Genesee	1,095,000	75	68.25	1,294,262	82	82.01	1,381,160	88	85.58
Ingham/City of Lansing	540,200	37	29.03	486,140	31	30.78	549,325	35	34.32
Jackson	175,200	12	10.71	243,332	15	15.46	219,730	14	13.21
Kalamazoo	1,314,000	90	88.73	1,307,922	83	82.69	1,349,770	86	84.31
Kent	1,357,800	88	78.11	1,451,420	92	91.89	1,504,255	96	95.83
Macomb	387,900	27	26.14	405,664	26	25.46	423,765	27	25.88
Marquette	43,800	3	1.16	26,476	2	1.55	42,890	3	2.24
Midland	73,000	5	3.83	68,690	4	4.09	78,475	5	4.50
Monroe	77,000	5	4.74	168,249	11	10.35	282,510	18	16.40
Muskegon	525,600	36	26.82	643,674	41	39.72	532,830	34	32.05
Northern	43,800	3	2.43	50,214	3	3.19	78,475	5	3.45
Northwest	102,200	7	5.35	142,166	9	8.4	163,865	10	8.63
Oakland	1,312,175	90	84.85	1,400,682	89	91.21	1,396,855	89	88.80
Ottawa	88,200	6	5.12	62,952	4	3.81	82,990	5	2.89
Saginaw	730,000	50	47.62	723,948	46	45.9	807,345	52	51.33
St. Clair	595,000	41	40.04	587,000	37	37.3	674,885	43	42.70
St. Joseph	627,200	43	42.37	594,044	38	37.72	682,610	44	43.08
Thirty Fourth Circuit	43,800	3	7.55	40,214	3	2.46	62,780	4	1.83
Thirteenth Circuit	131,400	9	2.82	125,904	8	7.52	156,950	10	9.73
Twenty Sixth	87,600	6	3.27	76,952	5	4.29	79,990	5	4.13
Van Buren				116,600	8	8.33	85,560	5	4.65
Washtenaw	408,800	28	22.26	629,520	40	40.32	414,310	26	25.61
Wayne	3,343,400	229	227.04	3,415,146	217	217.08	2,872,185	183	169.37
West Central U.P.	58,400	4	3.42	62,952	4	4.25	78,475	5	4.29
PRS TOTALS	13,841,075	944	865.80	14,934,451	949	945.22	14,896,600	949	906.29

CCAB	INCLUDES COUNTIES OF:							
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Northern Michigan	Cheyboygan, Crawford, Otsego				
Northwest Michigan	Benzie, Kalkaska, Manistee, Missaukee, Wexford				
Thirteenth Circuit	Antrim, Grand Traverse, Leelanau				
Thirty Fourth Circuit	Arenac, Ogemaw, Roscommon				
Twenty Sixth Circuit	Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, Presque Isle				
West Central Upper Peninsula Reg.	Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Iron, Menominee, Ontonagon				

**Michigan Department of Corrections - Office of Community Corrections
Probation Residential Services**

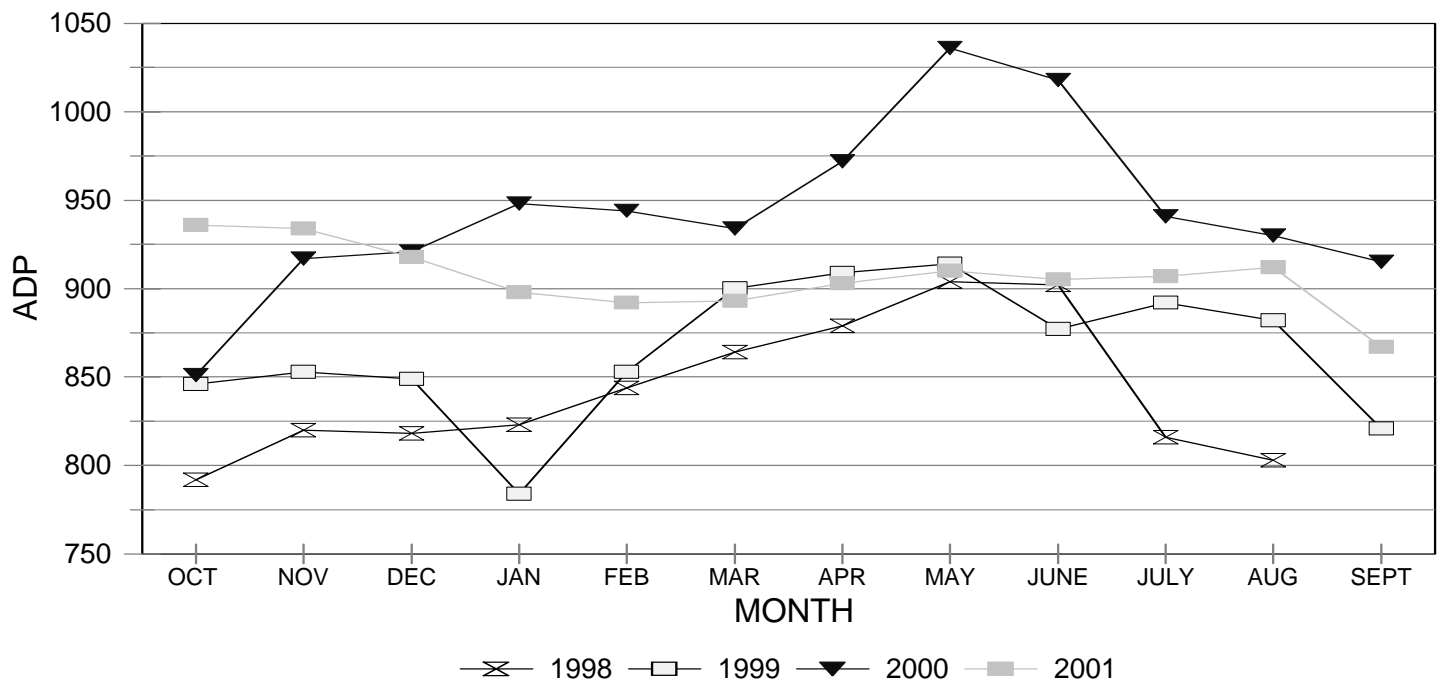
FY 2001

Average Daily Population

CCAB	Authorized ADP	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
ALLEGAN/BARRY	7.00	2.19	3.57	3.65	4.00	8.29	10.42	9.73	6.84	8.20	7.74	5.35	4.23	6.18
BAY	5.00	5.97	4.67	4.94	5.42	5.50	2.81	2.63	5.48	4.93	2.97	1.87	2.10	4.11
BERRIEN	20.00	11.00	13.83	15.55	12.39	11.89	19.39	20.90	25.71	21.03	21.65	22.03	21.63	18.08
CALHOUN	21.00	21.19	22.60	16.94	18.06	17.61	19.81	21.37	17.29	19.90	19.06	21.77	21.90	19.79
EATON	4.00	2.74	2.80	2.80	2.48	4.25	5.00	4.17	2.65	1.73	2.84	4.52	3.90	3.32
GENESEE	88.00	79.84	89.27	89.06	82.90	85.57	79.77	92.33	104.65	87.40	93.29	76.35	66.50	85.58
INGHAM	35.00	32.81	32.60	32.60	35.13	32.04	37.71	38.83	33.26	33.97	30.32	36.81	35.77	34.32
JACKSON	14.00	10.55	13.30	12.58	12.55	11.64	12.84	12.83	14.84	14.20	17.23	15.42	10.50	13.21
KALAMAZOO	86.00	64.74	75.70	79.00	82.61	83.21	72.97	74.90	73.32	91.40	104.45	105.26	104.10	84.31
KENT	96.84	85.74	86.93	86.94	91.00	99.61	99.74	100.67	99.32	95.13	99.32	99.19	106.37	95.83
MACOMB	27.00	26.48	27.77	26.00	24.26	24.32	21.71	24.30	26.94	29.33	25.97	26.42	27.07	25.88
MARQUETTE	2.73	1.65	3.77	2.39	3.61	3.00	0.87	2.27	2.77	1.47	2.52	1.90	0.67	2.24
MIDLAND	5.00	2.55	4.00	4.65	5.13	3.75	3.35	3.03	4.84	4.17	5.45	6.68	6.37	4.50
MONROE	18.00	7.35	12.07	18.74	16.19	14.04	15.61	19.07	19.16	17.47	19.74	19.58	17.73	16.40
MUSKEGON	33.95	23.58	28.77	26.23	24.32	27.39	37.42	39.63	39.32	35.10	30.00	36.06	36.73	32.05
NORTHERN MICHIGAN	5.00	7.16	5.23	4.39	4.77	5.07	3.94	1.23	0	0.87	2.03	3.77	2.97	3.45
NORTHWEST MICHIGAN	10.44	7.45	6.87	6.81	9.39	9.54	13.10	10.87	11.77	8.10	7.65	6.68	5.33	8.63
OAKLAND	89.00	121.61	111.77	115.35	109.94	91.93	84.10	82.50	80.32	76.53	64.13	62.97	64.47	88.80
OTTAWA	5.29	5.26	2.40	1.06	1.90	4.54	3.32	1.60	2.55	4.50	4.06	2.23	1.27	2.89
SAGINAW	51.44	52.06	46.40	48.87	42.29	45.68	50.13	50.20	53.35	55.87	55.19	61.23	53.73	51.33
ST. CLAIR	43.00	42.71	40.20	44.45	46.35	40.68	42.71	40.50	44.32	43.73	42.29	42.06	42.33	42.70
ST JOSEPH	43.49	43.74	42.80	39.77	39.84	38.79	44.16	44.40	42.45	41.53	43.29	47.32	48.90	43.08
THIRTEENTH	10.00	8.68	10.20	8.48	9.90	11.32	9.87	9.67	9.26	10.50	11.35	9.97	7.60	9.73
THIRTY FOURTH	4.00	4.23	3.80	2.61	2.42	3.68	3.00	2.17	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.83
TWENTY SIXTH	5.10	3.97	3.17	3.84	4.03	4.79	4.65	6.33	6.42	5.80	4.81	1.03	0.70	4.13
VAN BUREN	5.45	6.32	6.53	4.90	5.42	3.68	2.74	2.73	4.26	4.77	5.81	4.00	4.63	4.65
WASHTEENAW	26.40	18.26	18.97	24.48	28.39	30.39	26.29	27.53	26.90	25.33	27.61	31.35	20.37	25.49
WAYNE	183.00	230.45	210.37	186.16	169.68	166.39	163.39	151.73	145.35	156.97	151.16	155.94	144.83	169.37
WEST CENTRAL	5.00	5.42	3.87	4.94	3.58	2.29	2.39	4.83	7.06	4.93	5.03	4.23	2.90	4.29
TOTAL	949	935.71	934.20	918.17	897.97	891.86	893.19	902.97	910.42	904.87	906.97	912.00	885.60	906.16

Note: ADP totals are calculated by totaling the averages listed for each month and divided by the number of months reported.
The ADP detailed for a month reflects the utilization reported to date and may not include utilization for every provider.

PROBATION RESIDENTIAL SERVICES ADP ANNUAL TRENDS



PART 5

DATA SYSTEMS STATUS

PART 5

DATA SYSTEMS STATUS

The Office of Community Corrections is responsible for the development of two information systems: the Jail Population Information System (JPIS) and the Community Corrections Information System (CCIS). This report summarizes the status of each system.

JAIL POPULATION INFORMATION SYSTEM (JPIS)

Overview:

The Michigan Jail Population Information System (JPIS) was conceived as a means to gather standardized information on jail utilization and demographics from county jails throughout the state. JPIS is the product of a cooperative effort among the Michigan Department of Corrections, Office of Community Corrections, County Jail Services Unit and Michigan Sheriff's Association, with assistance from Michigan State University and the National Institute of Corrections. While it was never intended that JPIS would contain all the information contained at each individual reporting site, specifications called for capture of data on individual demographics, primary offense, known criminal history and information related to arrest, conviction, sentencing, and release.

Mission and Concept:

The primary purpose of the statewide Jail Population Information System is to provide the ability to monitor and evaluate jail population characteristics for use in statewide policy planning. As a statewide database, it is sufficiently flexible to enable the system to be compatible with existing jail management and MIS systems in each county. Originally developed as a mainframe process, the JPIS system was later rewritten to run on MDOC's PC network, utilizing full-time bulletin board hardware to facilitate gathering monthly files and returning error reports and analytical reports.

JPIS is a means to gather a subset of the information which already resides on individual jail management systems, with each county running a monthly extract process to generate a standard file. The primary approach taken was to promote the adoption, enhancement and proper use of local data systems. In turn, the local system would provide the foundation to extract the optimum of usable data for the JPIS extract, which should be viewed as a logical by-product.

History and Impact:

The locally-centered approach taken for JPIS development has had a substantial impact on the utilization of local jail management systems throughout the state. When JPIS requirements were first implemented, over half the counties in Michigan did not have functional automated jail management systems, and objective inmate risk classification was in its infancy. Now, all the counties have automated systems, with nearly every county having transmitted electronic data files to the central JPIS system. Similarly, the JPIS requirement for standardized classification of offenders has been a major factor in the adoption of objective inmate classification processes and procedures across Michigan jails. Other forces have precipitated changes, such as increasing concern

for liability issues, but JPIS has very measurably advanced local usage of both jail management software and offender classification.

Uses of JPIS Data:

Currently, the monthly edit error reports returned to the counties include summaries, based upon the incoming file, of admissions, releases, and unreleased inmates by reported security class. These reports enhance capabilities to review each monthly submission for accuracy.

Detailed reports based upon accumulated JPIS master data were again mailed to each sheriff's department and CCAB during 2001, as they have been since 1998. These reports covered Calendar Year 2000 and available 2001 data, and provided tables with categories such as jail admissions and releases, length-of-stay for inmates, and average daily population for the jail. In addition, an audit response sheet was included to gather feedback on how well the different reports represent the jail population. These reports provide a primary means for on-site review of JPIS statistics with the counties to isolate and correct data problems not readily identified by routine file editing. As any additional data problems are identified and resolved, the quality and confidence in all reports increase correspondingly.

Local Data Systems and JPIS:

Michigan counties employ a wide variety of electronic jail management packages based upon their overall size and their local requirements for capture of jail data. These applications include both custom-written systems and packages sold by outside vendors. On a statewide basis, it is a very dynamic environment, with regular hardware and software upgrades at individual sites—and not infrequently—switches to entirely different jail management packages.

Recently, this environment has presented some unique data gathering challenges, as more than 20% of Michigan's counties became involved in wholesale changes to their jail management data systems. Most were forced into the changes when the state lost a vendor which had previously served small and medium-sized counties. As a result, monthly data submission was impossible for even the most conscientious counties. Restoration of data reporting could only be addressed after each jail first met its primary obligation of restoring their system to safe, efficient day-to-day operation.

JPIS Data Reporting:

The current status of statewide JPIS data collection efforts reflects the unusually high number of vendor changes underway among the counties. The following summary and detail listings outline the current reporting status for each county.

NUMBER OF COUNTIES: 83

NUMBER OF JAILS: 81

(Luce and Oscoda counties do not have jails)

STATUS OF DATA SUBMISSION BY JAILS

Electronic Transmission Implemented: 80

Counties Actively Sending Data: 61

Involved in System Conversions: 19

Initial Implementation in Process: 1

Transmitting Counties (88% of statewide jail beds):

Alcona	Clinton	Jackson	Menominee	Roscommon
Allegan	Crawford	Kalamazoo	Midland	Saginaw
Alpena	Dickinson	Kalkaska	Montcalm	St. Clair
Antrim *	Eaton	Kent	Montmorency	St. Joseph
Bay	Genesee	Leelanau	Muskegon *	Sanilac
Berrien	Gogebic	Lenawee	Newaygo	Schoolcraft
Branch	Grand Traverse	Livingston	Oakland	Washtenaw
Calhoun	Gratiot	Mackinac	Ogemaw	Wayne
Cass *	Hillsdale	Macomb	Ontonagon	Wexford
Charlevoix	Houghton	Manistee	Osceola	
Cheboygan	Huron	Marquette	Otsego	
Chippewa	Ionia *	Mason	Ottawa	
Clare	Isabella	Mecosta	Preque Isle	

Notes: * Denotes counties that have been providing jail data, but have encountered problems related to local hardware, vendor software or personnel training which are still disrupting regular data flow at the time of this report.
- Muskegon and Cass are waiting for vendor Tiburon/Clues to address a record-selection problem in data files.

Counties Making Vendor Transitions (11% of jail beds):

The unusual number of counties undergoing wholesale replacement of jail management packages has resulted primarily from a multi-county vendor which discontinued operations and client support. Although development of operational data extracts have been slower than anticipated with the new vendors, most beta-site testing is nearing completion, with remaining counties expected to be sending their own data extracts for verification within the next quarter. Summaries of counties by their chosen vendors follow:

Adopting JAMIN Jail Software:

<u>Primary JPIS Test Site:</u>	Van Buren County (Some basic testing at several other sites)
<u>Other Installed Sites:</u>	Alger, Arenac, Baraga, Barry, Delta, Gladwin, Iosco, Iron, Keweenaw, Lake, Lapeer, Tuscola
<u>Current Test Status:</u>	Slow initial progress, but the vendor now finalizing testing with Van Buren County to resolve remaining issues related to classification and conviction/sentence information. Over the next several months, software with the final JPIS extract will be distributed to other sites, which will then submit individual files to be checked for compliance with data capture standards.

Adopting DataNet Jail Software:

<u>JPIS Test Sites:</u>	Ingham and Monroe Counties
<u>Current Test Status:</u>	Most vendor issues appear resolved; counties are working to refine local data entry of certain JPIS items prior to full-scale production data submission.

Adopting Northpointe JMS Software:

<u>JPIS Test Site:</u>	Missaukee County
<u>Other Installed Sites:</u>	Benzie, Emmet, Oceana
<u>Current Test Status:</u>	Relatively new software; only preliminary JPIS testing done to date, but past vendor experience with JPIS should speed progress through usual testing cycles.

Undergoing Initial Implementation (Under 1% of beds):

Shiawassee Shiawassee has recently revived its plans to become a PA511 participant. OCC has sent JPIS technical specifications and discussed them with software vendor OSSl, who plans to build on some previous JPIS developmental work and complete a process for extraction of jail data.

JPIS Data System Enhancements:

The Office of Community Corrections is proceeding with work to review, update and streamline the overall JPIS data reporting requirements to focus primary attention on elements of greatest current utility. The new specifications call for the elimination of reporting requirements on data items which have outlived their original intent or can now be readily gathered from other sources. These changes to the basic JPIS file will require involvement at the local level, new OCC editing procedures, data base master changes, and changes to reports to leverage available data. Though not all-inclusive, the following list includes some of the major changes within the scope of the project:

- Simplify monthly data reporting requirements.
- Increase ability to link to other data sources.
- Improve readability of monthly error reports.
- Modify and expand current analysis reports.
- Revise JPIS user manual.
- Formulate objectives for further JPIS refinement.

The first counties to use the new simplified file format for monthly reporting purposes are those transitional counties whose chosen software vendors are new to Michigan and are developing data extract processes for their software. As submission by these vendors and counties verifies the stability of the new procedures, specifications will be distributed to all remaining vendors and to counties using custom-written software. Although the overall number of specified data elements is

substantially reduced, there will be some modest programming efforts required at the local level to take advantage of the new data reporting format. During the transition period, files in both old and new formats will be accepted and processed.

The efforts underway to streamline JPIS reporting are expected to contribute toward the goal of providing additional outputs to benefit both the state and local jurisdictions. There will be an increased focus upon gathering the most critical data elements from all counties, as monthly reporting is expanded to make maximum use of the available data for analysis purposes and local feedback. Some of these changes have already been made, but reports are expected to expand and evolve over time—especially over the next year—as potential data uses are examined and tested.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS INFORMATION SYSTEM (CCIS)

CCIS Data Base Overview:

Local jurisdictions submit offender profile and program utilization data to OCC monthly on all offenders enrolled in P.A. 511 funded programs and other funding sources. The data may be submitted either on floppy disk or by e-mail, to a system established for CCIS file collection. E-mail submission of data files has increased so that the majority of the CCABs now submit by this method.

The data represents an extract from the data available locally for program planning and case management purposes. OCC uses the data to examine the profiles of offenders in programs, monitor utilization and evaluate the various CCAB goals and objectives specific to program utilization. Two types of data are required: (1) characteristics of offenders who have been determined P.A. 511 eligible for enrollment into programs; and (2) program participation details.

CCIS Enhancements:

The CCIS data requirements originally specified that individual CCABs report any new program activity or data updates on a monthly basis. Subsequently, these specifications were modified to more positively track local activity by requiring data on every active record each month, regardless of activity level. Records not meeting minimum content requirements were rejected.

In addition, OCC is now utilizing an expanded edit and error feedback process to speed problem resolution by CCABs and further enhance data content. The purpose of the new automated procedures is to increase speed and accuracy of the editing process, provide more timely and complete feedback reports to CCAB managers and OCC staff, and improve the completeness and quality of data. Monthly error summary reports are returned to CCABs, listing both “fatal” errors and warning messages highlighting potential problem areas for local follow-up. In addition, several aggregate statistics are included to summarize program activity and offender profile data, as reported each month. All fatal errors are to be addressed before individual monthly files are processed and added to the CCIS data base. Warning messages will help to target potential areas for additional improvement over the longer term.

The CCIS edit enhancements detailed above are part of OCC’s ongoing commitment to provide expanded feedback to both local entities and their grant coordinators. Coupled with recent additions to periodic CCIS summary reports, the result should be an expanded ability to actively monitor local program activity and to examine various elements of services to priority populations.

Impact of System Enhancements:

As previously outlined, a number of changes and improvements to corrections-related data systems have been undertaken recently and continue to be refined. These will contribute to the overall ability to monitor prison commitments, jail utilization and program utilization by priority target groups of offenders. Data system enhancements will have an impact in a number of different areas, including:

1. Improvement to the timeliness and availability of felony disposition data.

An extract process has been developed to directly generate felony disposition data from OMNI, the department's master data-gathering system. The data outputs produced would provide a timely source for both local usage and for state analysis purposes. The extract process is being piloted and implemented on a phased schedule, with Region I and II slated for 2002 and with usage extended to Region III in 2003.

2. An expanded capability to identify target groups in jails, and link to other data sources.

A redesign of the Jail Population Information System (JPIS) is aimed at streamlining the process, while improving the ability to identify target populations among sentenced and unsentenced felons. Over time, the adoption of the JPIS enhancements by software vendors and individual jails will provide an expanding capability to link felony disposition data to jail population data.

3. Better ability to utilize felony disposition data at the local level.

The ready access and improved timeliness of felony disposition data obtained from OMNI, along with better data about sentencing guideline scores, should improve the analytical and reporting capabilities at the local level. In turn, the completeness of CCIS data sent to OCC should improve as well.

4. Improved recognition of any data reporting problems.

Expanded editing and feedback routines in the JPIS and CCIS systems should make it easier to monitor data content and isolate problems in vendor software or local data capture routines which might adversely impact data quality. Expanded feedback on individual file submissions will enable local entities to identify potential problems in a timely manner, and address the source issues promptly.